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## BOOK REVIEWS

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*M. Fabi Quintiliani Institutionis Oratoriae Libri xii.* Edidit  
LUDOVICUS RADERMACHER. Pars Prior, libros i–vi continens.  
Leipzig: Teubner, 1907. Pp. 359. M. 3.

Complete editions of Quintilian recur in cycles, it would seem, of about twenty years. Halm's appeared in 1868, Meister's in 1886, and now we have the first volume of a new critical text. The intimation made in 1891 by Ferdinand Becher that he had such a task in hand sufficed to turn away from it others who may then have had inclinations in that direction. But ten years later Becher died and the new editor has fallen heir to his labors. In form and feature Radermacher's edition is meant to replace Bonnell's well-known text, published in the Teubner series over half a century ago. In the interval the criticism of Quintilian has made conspicuous progress, and with the help of his coadjutors Radermacher has turned to good account, without overloading his apparatus, the floating material that lay ready to his hand. Becher had completed only his commentary on the first book, but for the rest he left copious notes, critical and illustrative. As regards the MSS, his chief contribution was a complete collation of the Paris codex (7723) which belonged to Laurentius Valla: for Book x its readings have already been incorporated in the Oxford edition, where see p. lxxiv. Of this codex, which he calls P, the editor has made good use throughout, supporting or correcting it by Par. 7725 (Q), and for the great lacunae also by a fifteenth-century MS in the Vatican (1762=V). No reference is made to any of the MSS in English libraries. And yet in view of the present condition of the *Vallensis* (Praef., p. ix), recourse might very well be had to Harl. 4995, which I used for the Oxford edition of Book x. And some reference might have been looked for to Harl. 2662 (H), a tenth- or eleventh-century codex, which ranks as the oldest *complete* MS of Quintilian in existence. If it is considered of no great importance, as being probably in great part a copy of the *Bambergensis*, it may be replied that the latter is itself a copy of the *Bernensis*. All three are practically contemporary, and some examination of the *Harleianus* might have shed light on the added parts of the Bamberg MS (G) as well as the readings of the second-hand (*b*). Alongside of H, the readings of such codices as the *Florentinus* (F) and the *Turicensis* (T) become more or less superfluous. That Radermacher will do well to take account of H for the

later books, especially where the *Ambrosianus* fails, will appear from the following jottings which I have culled from my notes. The reading given is in each case that found in the *Harleianus*.

VI Prooem. §4: *nisi quod* (for *quam quod*). This should be restored to the text, especially as I am able to report that it is also the reading of the *Bambergensis* (G), as well as of V and S: *ibid.* § 7 *quam* for *quod* (A G). At i, §43, H is the only MS that shows *inquit*, hitherto credited to the *ed. Campana*: cf. § 47 *ita neque* (with P V) *itaque ne*.

V Prooem. §1 *gratia* (with A) for *vel ira*. Here the second hand in Bg. has *vel gratia*. At 4, §1, we have another remarkable instance of reversion to A: *altera quaestionem vel falsa* A H, where Bg. shows *quaestionem* written over the words of the text *etiam causam*. Cf. i. 4, §24: *computabo* (with A) for *putabo*: 7, §33 *agentibus* (with A P) for *agendi* (B).

Moreover, for the early part of the first book, where the *Bambergensis* almost entirely fails, H should be quoted in its stead: e.g., Pr. §5 *feri oratorem non posse*, §14 *sapientiae studiosi*, §25 *demonstraturi*. Again in the Prooemium §4 H shows *summ (ā i) neloquentie*; the archetype probably had *summam eloquentiae*, for the passage relied on at x. 1. 97 to support *summam in eloquentia* is not exactly parallel. At i. 1. 19 H supports the vulgate *per singulos annos prorogatum*: and gives at i. 2. 4: *nam et potest turpis esse domesticus ille praeceptor*. At i. 3. 14 it has *discipulis* for *discentis*.

Radermacher makes generous reference to the labors of his predecessors. He holds fast (Praef., p. vi) to the established division of the MSS into three main families, and gives reasons (p. xi) why A should not always be preferred to B. Moreover, his careful selection of authorities has enabled him very considerably to simplify the critical apparatus. In particular, references to the *edd. vett.* are now in the main superfluous, as their readings in important places have been traced to one or other of the numerous MSS by which our knowledge of Quintilian's text has become enlarged.

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*Renkema's Observationes criticae et exegeticae ad C. Valerii Flacci Argonautica.* Traiecti ad Rhenum, 1906. Pp. 63. M. 3.

This pamphlet on Valerius Flaccus' epic comes not inopportunately at no great distance of time from the publication of Giarratano's epoch-making edition of the text (1904). Renkema adds several new emendations to the already large collection recorded by Giarratano. I cannot